

EVENING BULLETIN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 17, 1887.

DECLINE OF DRUNKENNESS IN LONDON.—The London Economist, of the 23d ult., publishes an official tabular statement of the number of persons arrested for drunkenness within the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Police from the year 1831 to 1855 inclusive, which shows that the number of drunken persons taken into custody in the first year was 31,358, and that in the latter year was only 19,267, while the population of the city has increased about 50 per cent. within the period included in the return. The tables do not embrace the jurisdiction of the city police, under the orders of the corporation.

DEATH IN PRISON.—A convict named Ward died in the Franklin county jail on Tuesday. Ward was sent to the Penitentiary from Russellville, for harboring and otherwise assisting runaway negroes, but had some time since served out his time. There was another indictment against him in Russellville, but, as his case did not come up until the fall term of the Circuit Court in that place, he preferred remaining in the jail in Frankfort until the time arrived when he was to have been tried. He had been sick some time previous to leaving the penitentiary, and died in the jail.

SALES OF BLOODED STOCK.—P. & O. W. Swigert on Monday last sold the use of two two-year-old fillies until five years old, when they are to be returned, for one thousand dollars each. They are both sired by "Glencoe," and one is out of the "Envy" mare, the other out of the "Gray Eagle" mare, both of which mares were out of "Mary Morris" by "Medoc" and dam of "Wild Irishman" and "Frankfort."

Calvin Green, Esq., of Richmond, Va., was the purchaser, for which place they have been shipped.

The Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company have made arrangements for the painting of the new bridge over the Kentucky river at Frankfort. The paint will contain a composition which will be a positive assurance against fire from locomotive sparks.

John D. Defrees, President of the Central Bank, at Indianapolis, gives notice that the Bank has gone into liquidation, and the notes must be presented for payment within the next two years.

The Indianapolis National Guards have accepted an invitation from Lexington, Ky., to attend the dedication of the Clay monument at that place on the 4th of July.

We have received from W. Hunter, Esq., chief clerk in the Department of State at Washington, a valuable public document.

Col. Wm. R. Smith, who died near Warrenton, Va., a few days ago, was the father of 22 children.

THE DERBY RACE IN ENGLAND.—The last English papers contain full accounts of the great Derby race at Epsom, on the 27th ult. The London correspondent of the Philadelphia American writes:

The day was exceedingly fine, and not less than one hundred thousand persons were conveyed to Epsom Downs, about sixteen miles from London, by rail, and every species of vehicle that can be imagined, from the peer's splendid four horse drag, down to a humble pony cart. The scenes along the road and upon the downs are most remarkable, and the sight immediately preceding, during, and after the race is run is not only intensely exciting, but can be imagined rather than described.

The winner of the stakes, out of a field of three year old horses and mares numbering thirty, was a mare called "Blink Bonny;" the value of the stakes exceeds \$30,000; the distance run is a mile and a half, which is accomplished in a little over two minutes. Thus this great race, upon which hundreds of thousands of pounds are pending, and which a hundred thousand persons at considerable personal expense and some risk, commence and end, as it were, in a breath. The Houses of Parliament were closed on that day; little or nothing was done on the stock exchange, and, in short, all persons who had the inclination and the means put in an appearance on the downs at some period of the day.

THE STORM AT GEORGETOWN.—The terrific storm which visited this city last Saturday morning appears to have prevailed very generally throughout the St. etc. The Georgetown Journal gives the following account of its vivid operations in that section:

The only effect of this storm, so far as we could learn, was visited upon our fellow-citizen Keene Richards, Esq., the lightning having struck his stable containing his Arabian stock, fortunately, however, without doing any other injury than knocking down and severing his hostler and one of his horses and demolishing one of the large water tanks connected with the stable. It is thought that two successive strokes were visited upon the stable; one having struck the end of the stable, passed along the water-trough, and expended its force upon the water-trough, completely shattering it. The second stroke beyond, and passing into the reservoir, came in contact with the water, exploded, and shattered the tank. Mr. Richards' servant man is still suffering from the shock which he received, but is now able to get about.

F. H. Abbott, Esq., lost at least \$2,500 by the storm on Saturday. Some think it will exceed this amount. Prof. Thomas' loss will be about \$1,200.

GREAT STORM IN ILLINOIS.—A severe hail storm occurred in Illinois on Saturday:

On yesterday about 3 o'clock P. M., a heavy hail storm and wind passed over Mans, tearing roofs off houses, and throwing cars off the track. The freight depot of the Illinois Central Railroad and a great many houses were blown down, and some five or six persons killed. Passengers going east and west had to be transferred on account of the freight being blown off the track.

The engineer of the freight train going to Pana from St. Louis had great difficulty in staying on the engine as the wind blew in the cab window.

City and County of St. Louis vs. Page & Bacon.—The jury in this case have failed to agree, and been finally discharged by the Court. We have heard nothing of the points of disagreement; but they stated that their differences of judgment were irreconcilable; and thereupon they were discharged.

This is a practical defeat of the City and County of St. Louis, and a triumph of Page & Bacon. The City and County were plaintiffs. The made their allegations of fraud against the directors of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad and Page & Bacon; they went into Court and before a jury; and they have failed to make their case or obtain a verdict. We say it is a decision against the City and county and in favor of Page & Bacon.

St. Louis Intel., June 15.

Shakespeare's Birth Place to be Covered with Glass.—The London Art Journal says: "It will startle many to learn that arrangements are in progress for covering with glass, or rather for putting into a huge glass case the house in which Shakespeare was born, at Stratford-on-Avon. The house on both sides have been taken down, and the monument now stands alone. The object of this course is to protect the house against the effects of weather, and the further influence of time."

[From the St. Louis Republican.]
Indian Hostilities on the Plains.—An Emigrant Train Attacked and Destroyed—Four Men Killed, two Men and one Woman Wounded—The Indians in the rear of Col. Sumner's Command.

We have just received a letter from Fort Riley, which we publish below, informing us that an emigrant train has been attacked and destroyed by the Cheyenne Indians, about eighty miles west of that post.

It may be recollected that Col. Sumner left Fort Leavenworth some three or four weeks ago, with a company of infantry, for the purpose of making war upon the Cheyennes. He divided his force, sending one portion up the Arkansas, under command of Major Sedgwick, and leading the other himself up the Platte. It would appear that the Indians have slipped down between the two columns and commenced murdering and robbing in their rear.

The Cheyennes are amongst the boldest and most warlike Indians on our Western prairies, and if once fairly aroused, will be difficult to subdue. They number about one thousand warriors, and will doubtless be joined by many young Sioux braves, with whom they are closely connected.

There are great many emigrants crossing the plains this season, it is very much to be feared that we shall soon hear of other catastrophes similar to that described below:

NEAR FORT RILEY, June 9, 1887.

MR. EDITOR: Our quiet community has just been thrown into commotion by the news that the Indians, supposed to be the Cheyennes, have attacked a small party of emigrants about eighty miles west of Fort Riley, and killed four men and two women wounded and one woman. One of the survivors, Mr. A. P. Weaver, has reached this place and makes the following statement:

About eighty miles from the post on the Republican fork of Kansas river, my party had just left camp on the morning of Saturday, the 6th of June, 1887, about 9 o'clock, A. M. About 150 Indians, mounted, charged on our train and surrounded it; they commenced firing on our men and surrounded it; charged the Indians retired to a creek close by and continued their fire until we left the wagons. Before we had got out of sight they had emptied the wagons; a part of them pursued us. Our party consisted of ten men, eight women, and ten children. I left the party coming down in this direction with two men and one woman wounded, all on foot and out of provisions. One of the four men killed was endeavoring to escape but was overtaken, and the last that was seen of him the Indians were dragging him by a larriat.

The names of three of the men killed are S. D. Weaver, M. Lewis, and Sam. Smith. The wounded are J. Houston, J. Smith, and a woman, name unknown. Capt. Hendrickson, with two companies of the 6th Infantry, who had just arrived here from Fort Leavenworth, has gone out to bring in the survivors. As his command is on foot, it will be impossible for him to pursue the Indians, who are all well mounted.

This may be looked upon as the commencement of the Cheyenne war. Col. Sumner has gone out after this tribe, but one portion of his command is on the Arkansas and the other on the Platte, two hundred miles apart, so that the Indians have a fine chance of slipping in between and getting in their rear, which, it appears, they have done. As the emigration crossing the plains this year is very large, there will be a great loss of life and property unless the Government promptly sends an additional mounted force in that direction. Instead of sending such an unnecessary large number of troops to Utah, a portion should be sent to chastise the Indians who are murdering and robbing our citizens at our very doors.

Yours, &c., A. B.

[Paris (May 29) Correspondence of the London Times.]

NEW COMPLICATIONS IN THE SPANISH-MEXICAN DISPUTE.—A telegraphic despatch from Madrid announced yesterday that new difficulties had arisen in the negotiations on the Mexican question, and private letters from that city of the 25th confirm the fact. The "Mexican question" comprises the claims of certain bondholders in the republic, which are of old standing, and satisfaction demanded by Spain for the outrages and murders perpetrated on Spanish subjects resident in the Mexican territory. Though some days ago a satisfactory settlement appeared extremely probable, yet there is reason to fear that, in spite of the united efforts of Lord Howden and the Marquis de Turgot, the question does not present at this moment a very favorable appearance.

The President of the Council and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Marshal Narvaez and M. Pidal, are both moderate in their views and pacific in their intentions, but there is a violent and uncompromising feeling of hostility against Mexico among the public, in the press, and in the Congress. In the Congress the paragraph in the answer to the speech from the Throne was drawn up by M. Gonzales Bravo, the Spanish Minister in England, in a much stronger tone than the corresponding passages in the speech; but it would appear that even this does not satisfy the Deputies, and an amendment will probably be moved to make the paragraph more bitter still. It is certain that the Government is just now exceedingly weak, and many factions into which the majority is split, and as the Mexican question is the readiest and easiest of all means of opposition, Marshal Narvaez and M. Pidal are becoming every day less free agents in the matter. Besides the natural feeling in the public to triumph over the insolence of the old colony, an artificial irritation has been excited by persevering efforts and a lavish expenditure of money on the part of persons holding Mexican bonds to a large amount, and who think that nothing short of hostilities will obtain for them the payment of their more than doubtful claims.

It is to be regretted that M. Lafrange did not arrive in London some time before the meeting of the Cortes. The Government feels that the duties, although for the most part its own nominees, are growing more and more unmanageable now that they are elected, and with ungrateful hardihood presume to make a show of independence. There is now an outcry against Mexico, which people persuade themselves and others, is patriotic—that unhappy adjective which is so dreadfully prostituted in Spain. On the whole, I fear that Lord Howden and M. De Turgot may be working, not for Queen Isabella, but, as they say in France, "pour le Roi de Prusse"—that is for nothing.

THE MR. VERNON ESTATE.—The ladies of the South have entered heavily into the work of raising a sum to purchase the Mr. Vernon estate, so as to secure the home and grave of Washington from desecration. They have just issued an appeal to the mayors of cities and towns, and editors of newspapers throughout the Union, proposing that the coming Fourth of July may be "dedicated, consecrated, and made memorable forever" by taking up Mount Vernon subscriptions in every portion of the Republic. They say that more than one-eighth of the required sum has been raised. The present proprietor of Mount Vernon has offered to sell 200 acres of the estate, including the mansion house, to the State of Virginia; and as large sums have been raised all over the Union, to complete this purchase, it is only necessary to pay them over to the treasury of the "Old Dominion," and for that State to accept the office of trustee. There can be no doubt, we think, that the entire sum asked for the property—\$200,000—can readily be raised. It is true that the price is enormous, but the price must be paid, or the estate lost. It would be eminently disgraceful if the 30,000,000 of inhabitants in the United States should allow Mount Vernon to be "cut up into lots" for speculators, on the pretext that its proprietor asked too much for it. The State of Virginia will run no risk in assuming the purchase, for the people will soon find the means and it is better for Virginia to hold the property as virtual trustee for the whole nation, than to buy with her own funds.

Phila. Ledger.

Dangerous Advice.—The Philadelphia Ledger lately stated that housekeepers should know that the acid in rhubarb, gooseberries, and currants may be neutralized by putting a third of a teaspoonful of soda in the fruit without affecting the flavor. All experience shows this information to be worse than useless, for, as the Pittsburgh Post says, fruit prepared in this way should be very carefully thrown out of the window. It is not fit for the table. Immense quantities of soda already used in the culinary department of our households is a serious detriment to the health, and we are sorry that any new use of this already too popular alkali should have been suggested.

A DEFAULTING TREASURER'S ACCOUNT OF HIMSELF.—The trial of Wm. A. Buxter, the defaulting treasurer of Sonoma county, Cal., was concluded a few days ago. There were four indictments against him—the first for permitting gaming, upon which he pleaded guilty and was fined \$300. The second, for using and loaning State moneys, which came to his hands as treasurer of Sonoma county; on a plea of not guilty and a verdict of guilty, he was sentenced to two and a half years imprisonment. On the third, for using the moneys belonging to the county, he was found guilty and sentenced to two and a half years imprisonment. On the fourth, for embezzlement of school moneys belonging to the county of Sonoma, he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three years imprisonment. On being asked if he had anything to say why judgment should not be pronounced against him, he delivered a speech, from which we extract the following rich account of the causes which produced his downfall. We quote from the Journal:

I was at the saloon on the evening of the 17th (Saturday), at 10 or 11 o'clock, playing cards for one thing or another. Treadwell (Jo.) and Russell went home with me to go to bed; they found the front door partly open and the safe partly open. I had gone round to the back of the house, and they called to me. I went round and all the money was taken out of the safe, God knows by whom, but I don't know. That is the only thing for which I can make myself responsible. If I had been doing nothing, excepting my acts, I might have taken much more, and you all know I am in the habit of doing things by the wholesale. From the time I should have started to Sacramento up to the time the safe was robbed, I paid two thousand and eighty-eight dollars, and offered to pay more. Now you will agree with me that any man who would have done this (if he intended to steal) would have been a fool; but I could only deny the charge and give the above reason; and my best friends passed me by without speaking, and thought me guilty, and I was almost driven to despair; sometimes I thought I would not go to Sacramento; Dr. Williams told me he heard I was afraid to go; I told him that I had rather die than be thought afraid to go; I don't know what fears.

I went to Sacramento and fell in with Joe Nevill; some of you know who he is; and now I will relate the only thing I regret in this whole matter. I told Nevill what I wanted to get (a relief bill passed); he went with me and seemed to know most all the members. Nevill seemed to be very kind, and did all he could for me, and we drank considerable with members of the Legislature.

Next morning I went to draw the school money, and he helped me pack it up, and after I had deposited it, he said he was out of money and so was I, and if we would take some of the money and go to a faro bank we could win expenses.

I took out one hundred dollars—it was lost; we drank some brandy—it was good brandy; he insisted the stake was so small he could do nothing, and wanted me to increase it and he would certainly win. I did so until we had lost a thousand dollars. He swore by his right arm and the blood of his heart, that if he lost he knew where he could get the money and would pay me back.

We got aboard a boat and started for San Francisco. I felt so bad I could not sleep; he said he could not sleep, and would get up and make a sure thing for me to win. I gave him a twenty, he was to put up the cards so as to deal me a full—I suppose you all know what a full is. I watched him deal; he took my cards from the bottom and the other man's from the top. The other man bet along moderately for some time and then raised to four hundred and fifty dollars. I supposed he meant to bluff me, and proposed to let Jo. hold my hand until I went for the money, but he would not consent. I then sent Jo. for the money. When the money was up, I said I had three fives and two sixes—I will always recollect the hand.

ed four kings, and he took the money, and then I thought that he was not acting fair with me; and I was then all out except what I had in my pocket, one hundred and forty dollars and a bit.

I talked with him, told him I was broke and ruined; he said he would make it all right in the morning; I felt as though I was gone in, and the next morning I went down on the wharf and had a great mind to throw the one hundred and forty dollars in the bay, for I knew that amount was no use to me; I went and backed off the one hundred and forty dollars and kept the bit.

I had lost all confidence in Jo., and told him he had ruined me; he told me not to go home; I told him by the gods I would not go, and he said he would all know what I had done; he said he could not find the man he was to get the money from, but would get me the money and bring it up; I came home and was loth to tell it; Dr. Williams asked me if I had brought the school money, and I said "yes."

Ogan wanted me to pay a school warrant, and I told him just how it was; and I was then charged all over town with stealing the school money, and I suppose it was no better. I was then delivered over by my securities to the sheriff, and had to go to jail, where I have been ever since. Many reports were circulated against me, and I understood they threatened to take me out and hang me; all I could hear was through my family; no man could come; he was denied admission either by the sheriff or jailor, I don't know which, nor do I care. I was told I would be punished to the extent of the law, and I don't believe there could have been a jury in the country but what would commit me.

I was without money and without counsel; I told C. P. Wilkins my situation, and he offered to do all he could for me; he was in bad health, and I asked Temple to assist; he said he could do me no good before this community, but he would assist all he could; I made an application for a change of venue, but he said he could not get it, and he was away; I could have done so, and been gone long ago, but I would rather hang than to acknowledge the crime by running away, and thereby saddle it on my family.

I expect, if I live, to serve out my time and come back here, for if I cannot live here I cannot anywhere. I don't make these remarks with the hope of influencing the Court. I want them to do their duty—appoint the time which they see cause to allot me, and I will go and try it. I have nothing more to say.

THE NEW SUGAR-CANE.—Mr. Leonard Wray, of London, the introducer of cane sugar into the country of Imphee, or Chinese sugar-cane (which, however, he obtained in Africa), and the discoverer of a process of crystallizing sugar from its juice, has just returned to this city from a visit to the Southern and Western States. We learn that he has planted upon the estate of Ex-Governor Hammond, of South Carolina, 110 acres; upon that of Mr. Peters, near Atlanta, Georgia, 30 acres; and upon that of Cassius M. Clay, near Lexington, Kentucky, 7 acres. Mr. D. J. Browne, of the United States Patent Office, who introduced the Chinese sugar-cane into this country, and demonstrated to the public its great value, is understood, in common with Ex-Governor Hammond and other gentlemen, to have urged Mr. Wray to visit the United States for the purpose herein named; and he is also aiding, by all means in his power, to induce the prompt and general attention of agriculturists to the adoption of these varieties of a novel plant.

This cane is profitable for many purposes besides the manufacture of sugar, such as the production of alcohol, of wine, of fodder, of a red dye for silks, &c. It will grow and prosper wherever Indian or broom corn may be cultivated to advantage; but its most abundant yield of sugar and most profitable culture will prove to be in the regions best adapted to the tropical sugar-cane now in general cultivation. Whether it will supersede the plant now prevalent there or not is a problem to be solved by experiment alone. We are assured that, from the ripened seeds of the crops now planted in South Carolina, Georgia, and Kentucky, a second crop may be produced this summer in the South.—Washington "States."

The last we hear of Miss Coutts is the following from the English Court Journal: "The eccentric English lady who has followed Mario about the world was dressing for his benefit, recently, in her apartment at the Hotel du Rhine, when her dress caught fire, and she was so severely burned that serious apprehensions are entertained of her recovery. The 'apprehensions of her recovery' (though the Court Journal does not say so) are probably 'entertained' by Gris, his wife."

MARRIED.

On the 16th inst., by Ed. M. G. Alexander, Mr. THOMAS B. JOHNSON to Miss KENNEDY E. ASHBY, both of this city.

WHITE TEETH, PERFUMED BREATH, AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION—can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when the use of "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed FETRIDGE & CO., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists. J. S. Morris & Son, Agents, Louisville, Ky. apr 21 j&b&w&j&w

Wanted.
A SMALL GIRL to take care of children. Apply at this office. j17 j&b

Summer Session of McCown's Academy
Begins next Monday, June 23d, and closes August 1st.
Terms—Tuition \$8 50; Boarding \$25; French and German by Professor Mueller. Terms \$5.
Persons desiring to attend should call on the proprietor at the hotel near the depot—a delightful retreat from the heat and dust of the city.
June 15 j&b

Dentists' Dissolution.
The partnership formerly existing between Dr. McCall and Dr. Fife is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Friday, June 12, 1887.

Dr. McCall may be found at the same location, until further notice. j15 j&b

KENTUCKY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

Will be held at the EXHIBITION HALL of the Institute, corner Fourth and Broadway, Louisville, Ky., commencing on Tuesday, the 18th of August, 1887. Such articles as the judges shall decide to be of superior merit GOLD, SILVER, and BRONZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS will be awarded; and SPECIAL PREMIUMS for the most meritorious and valuable exhibits. The interest felt by our Mechanics, Manufacturers, and Inventors in this enterprise will be greatly augmented by the unusual facilities afforded them at this exhibition in exhibiting their articles, and in the fact that the thousands of strangers attracted here by the great National Agricultural Fair, which will be held near the city during the progress of our Exhibition. Contributions from all parts of the United States are cordially invited; and this is a most favorable opportunity to introduce evidences of skill in the industrial pursuits and the fine arts in the Valley of the Mississippi.

Our Exhibition Hall is simply large, and provided with steam power and shafting. Every facility will be afforded for the advantageous display of articles offered. Articles intended for exhibition at the National Fair must be removed for that purpose, provided notice be given at the time of entry.

The Hall will be ready for the reception of goods Tuesday, Aug. 11, and opened for the reception of visitors Tuesday, Aug. 18, at 7 P. M. No article deposited after Tuesday, Aug. 18, can be entered for competition or premium.

Price \$25. To be illustrated by one of our artists for exhibition only. Articles deposited for exhibition only will be admitted free of charge. Articles sent from a distance must be carefully packed, and directed to "Kentucky Mechanics' Institute, care of Thos. McGraw, Louisville, Ky."

Persons applying for space or desiring further information will address Sec. D. McPHERSON, June 10 j&b&w&j&w

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A GOOD Washer and Ironer. Inquire at this Office. j&b

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Also, **ENCYCLOPEDIA OF WIT AND HUMOR**, by Burton. To be completed in 34 numbers. First number, 50 cents. The unabridged history of our country, original designs by best artists and 24 portraits on steel of celebrated men. The letter-press will fill 1,200 pages, and will be carefully fitted for circulation in the family as well as elsewhere.

These works are offered at low rates, and being unlike anything else before the public, cannot fail to receive the attention they really deserve.

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PICTURES.

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HARRIS'S GALLERY.
Feb 12 daily May 23 dly

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CORNER OF NINTH AND GREEN STREETS, where he will sell all orders for Pomeroy and Pittsburg Coal at the lowest market price.

Offices also on the west side of Third street, between Market and Jefferson, on Market, between Jackson and Louisville, and on Fulton between Preston and Floyd streets. J. S. JOHNSON

Dr. King's Dispensary.

DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for the last thirty years, has opened a Dispensary on Market, bet. First and Second, nearly opposite the Graham House, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other derangements growing out of neglect or imperfect cure. His long experience and success in the treatment of such cases, and his confidence that his cases to him may rest assured of having the disease effectually cured, and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from the system.

STRUCTURES of old or recent date effectually cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where a stricture exists, general treatment of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

Special attention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on, in many cases, by the destructive habits of intemperance, and the excessive influence of the venereal poison, and to determine the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for either business or society, and causing premature old age.

Persons abroad, by writing and stating their cases, with a free enclosed (post-paid), can have the medicine sent to their address, with necessary directions for using the same.

The strictest secrecy observed in all cases. j15 j&b

Office hours at the Dispensary from 9 o'clock in the morning until evening. 08 weekly

Quaintness, Satire, and Amusement.

JUST PUBLISHED—KNAYES AND FOOLS, OR FRIENDS OF BOHEMIA; A SATIRICAL NOVEL OF LONDON LIFE by E. M. Whitty (The Stranger in Parliament). A handsome 12mo volume, bound in cloth and illustrated. 40 pages. Price \$1.50.

Mr. Whitty has of late produced a marked sensation in the literary circles of Great Britain by a series of satirical papers published in the London Times, under the name of "The Stranger in Parliament," which have gained for him the most enviable notoriety of being one of the most powerful political essayists in Europe and a superior and great vigor and strength. This, his first complete work, is

A SATIRICAL NOVEL of the most brilliant character, combining a racy exposure of certain literary and artistic cliques in London, together with a story and plot which for quaintness and interest has been compared to the "Christie Johnstone" and "Peg Woffington" of Charles Reade.

For sale by C. HAGAN & CO., Main street. j17 j&b

New Books.

THINE AND MINE, or the Stepmother's Reward, by Flora Neale. Price \$1.

Adam Graeme, of Mowbray, a Novel, by Mrs. Oliphant, author of "The House of Brackenbury," &c. Price \$1.

Philosophy of Skepticism and Ultram, by Jas. B. Walker. Price \$1.

Little Dorrit, by Charles Dickens. Price 50c.

Marie Louise, or the Opposite Neighbors, by Miss Emily Carlen. Price 50c.

New edition of Currer Bell's Works—Jane Eyre, Shirley, and others. Price \$1.50.

Also, new edition of Captain Marryat's Novels, embracing Peter Simple, Captain Faithful, Naval Officer, Midshipman Easy, King's Own, Racha of Many Tales, Snarleywoof, and New Edition. Price of each \$1.

Just received and for sale by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth street, near Market. j15 j&b

STRAW HATS.—The largest stock in the city, and in the assortment will be found some of the most beautiful styles. PRATHER, SMITH & CO., 465 Main st. j15 j&b

An old friend says: "For ten years I have bought my stationery, and school books, such as First, Second, Third, and Fourth Readers, grammars and dictionaries, primers and spellers, arithmetics and histories, my blank memorandum and pass books, copy and ciphering books, letter, cap, and note paper, business and note envelopes, slates and slate pencils, playing cards and bonnet boards, ink and inkstands, steel pens and pen-holders, Hagan & Co., 507 Main street, between Third and Fourth." It's the place to get your money back. Uniform low prices, excelled by no other house. Quantities sold to suit purchasers and every satisfaction guaranteed and rendered to customers. Grocery, confectionery, and drug houses, who buy to sell again, will consult their own interest by giving Hagan & Co. a call. j8 blm

F. Yeiser & Co., Fourth street, under the National Hotel, are now selling their rich and fashionable jewelry, time watches, and diamonds at cost and 10 per cent. It is conceded by all that there has never been in the city a richer and more fashionable stock of jewelry than theirs; therefore purchasers will do well to examine their stock before buying elsewhere. m22 btf

FURTHER TESTIMONY FROM THE SOUTH.—Another Inebriate Restored to Society.—Extract of a letter from Mississippi:

Messrs. Raymond & Patten: The package of "Hope" last sent me has performed little less than a miracle. I gave it to a gentleman who has been laboring under the influence of King Alcohol for the last seven years; he had become totally unfitted for business. Just one month ago to-day he commenced taking it, and medicine and has not taken spirit since. Reason has assumed her way and he is now attending regularly to his business an entirely changed man in all respects. Yours respectfully, JOHN BRUMFIELD.

YAZOO CITY, Miss., June 1, 1887. Sent by mail for \$1.50 by RAYMOND & PATTEN, 74 Fourth street, Louisville. j6 j&b&w

"REDUCED BY DYSPERISIA TO A MERE SKELETON"—Cured by "Borhaves' Holland Bitters."—Mr. A. Matchett, a trader probably as well known as any man in Western Pennsylvania, states as follows: "I met with a farmer in Arizona, named Sweeney, who had been reduced by Dysperisia to a mere skeleton; I persuaded him to buy a bottle of Borhaves' Holland Bitters, believing it would cure him. Meeting him some months after, what was my astonishment at finding him a hale, hearty man; he told me he now weighed 200 pounds, and that this wonderful change had been produced by Borhaves' Holland Bitters, to which he attributed solely his restoration." j&b&w&j&w

TRY IT AND SEE.—If there is any person in the whole range of our paper who has never had occasion to test the virtue of Porter's Oriental Life Liniment, he should immediately purchase a twenty-five cent bottle and be convinced of its utility. For the cure of Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Old Sores, Tetters, Rheumatism, &c., it is the most popular remedy now in use, and is equally popular in diseases of horses. For the cure of Sweeney, Scratches, Stiff Joints, Cuts, Mogs, Swellings, &c., it is unrivaled.

The Oriental Life Liniment is put up in three different sized bottles and sold at twenty-five, fifty cents, and one dollar per bottle. Principal depot, 96 Third street, Louisville, Ky., and sold by dealers everywhere. m28 j&b&w

We would invite the special attention of persons, especially ladies, in want of the richest and newest styles of fancy dress goods and the best brands of staple goods to the stock at the store of G. B. Tabb, corner Fourth and Market streets. This house can afford styles of goods not to be found in any other house in the market, which in point of beauty and elegance cannot be excelled.
